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CONGRESS.

Consideration of the Reconstruction Report in the House.

STIRRING DEBATE ON THE SECTION CONCERNING REBEL DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Speeches by Messrs. Stevens, Blaine, Garfield, Schenck, and Others.

EVENING SESSION ON THE REVENUE BILL.

Section Adopted Taxing Cotton Five Cents Per Pound.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE ON THE POSTAL BILL.

OBJECTIONS TO THE CLAUSE EXEMPTING U. S. BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Loss to Government by the Late National Bank Failure.

Preparations for the Trial of Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Total Number of Deaths by Cholera Fifty-five.

THE CITY PRONOUNCED FREE FROM THE DISEASE.

Another Fenian Scare in Canada.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.

CONSIDERATION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT IN THE HOUSE.

The House gave itself vigorously to-day to the discussion of the report of the Reconstruction Committee, and nine gentlemen were given an opportunity to express their views. Of these Messrs. Haynes, Blaine, Garfield, Thayer, Kelly and Schenck, are Republicans and Messrs. Finck, Boyer and Smith, Democrats. Messrs Stevens, Garfield and Kelly, severally expressed a wish that the joint committee had been able to agree upon a scheme embodying universal or impartial suffrage. The other three Republicans expressed no opinion at all on the point. The main debate was upon the third section of the proposed constitutional amendment, viz: disfranchising rebels until 1870. Against this Messrs. Blaine, Garfield and Thayer spoke with decided and positive ground, as being needless, a breach of faith with those who have been pardoned by the several amnesty proclamations of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, and as calculated to defeat the whole scheme, not only in the South but in the North. Messrs. Kelly, Stevens and Schenck, on the other hand, argued that it is the best solution of the amendment, and will give it popularity everywhere with loyal men. Messrs. Finck and Boyer declared themselves against any amendment while the Southern States are unrepresented, and in favor of the immediate admission of representatives from the Southern States. An act was made to put the subject over till after the tax bill is over, but it failed by a vote of 51 to 86. Some incidents which arose during the debate are worthy of note. It is certain that the Speaker has the unseen sleight of utterance members who wish to speak on the subject.

THE TAX BILL.

The House at the session this evening, took up the Tax Bill, and before the adjournment had got in Committee of the Whole, six sections. Very considerable debate sprung up on the sections laying the five cents tax on cotton. Messrs. Hooper and Boutwell opposed, and members of the present day, on the ground that the object of the bill is to relieve from taxation, and not to impose additional burdens. Supported also by Messrs. Stevens and Schenck. Several amendments have been offered, but none have been pressed to a vote. It is certain that the discussion of the cotton clause will be continued to-morrow, and may be prolonged.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Our News—Murder by a Policeman—Another at Meridian, Miss.—Markets.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, May 8.

Weather rainy. River falling. Business very dull.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Railroad Accident—Strike on the Penn & Spring field Railway—Circuit Court items.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 8.

Nothing was raised Tuesday, but one of the Street Commissioners, who was thrown from his buggy by the stable and asked permission to take the city stables over to the poor house. The Board refused. Three of the Police Commissioners and other citizens went to the stables and asked permission to take the horses and buggies to the poor house. The Board refused, and fined at least several times the amount of the value of the horse and buggy. The Commissioners swore on the sentence, and the fines were remitted. Such conduct on the part of the Board is not calculated to win the confidence of the people, and is severely criticised by the press of the city.

The Penn & Springfield Railway is in operation, while waiting the stands of Messrs. Woodruff & Co., Woodruff, the other night, with the cars, and the engineer, who was driving the engine, refused to work unless he received more wages to prevent such arrest. Woodruff & Co. succeeded in a second Memphis fashion.

The Republican meetings are very full, and the Union ticket is receiving a flattering start, in the city.

FROM NASHVILLE.

United States Circuit Court—Trial by Murder—Question of Negro Testimony.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 8.

General Jefferson C. Davis, one of the Commissioners to try the Murderers of Gen. Nelson, arrived here to-day. In the Senate, the vote upon the Metropolitan Police bill was taken, and it was defeated by a vote of 14 to 13. It is a most important measure.

Four armed members of the Nashville Police force were arrested last night, and this morning for trial before the Mayor, on account of Union men who were arrested by them. The Mayor fined them $50 each, and they paid the money. The Mayor is a rebel, and the Police are composed of rebels. The Police Commissioners are also rebels. Quite a number of Union men have been arrested by the Police for robbery, but on account of the negro testimony law, the Police are generally discharged.

FROM CAIRO.

Destructive Fire—Losses and Insurance—Obituary—Wife Murder.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 8.

The Commissioners of Immigration, after three days' labor, have completed their report, and will present it to the Legislature to-morrow morning. It is a voluminous document, and will be published in full in the Cairo papers.

The Taylor Barracks, at Louisville, Ky., are to-morrow to be evacuated by the 13th U. S. Infantry, and occupied by the 16th U. S. Infantry, Col. Wood commanding.

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DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bancroft's Speech in England.

EARL RUSSELL DENIES MR. BANCROFT'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. Bancroft's Reply.

LORD RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

GUILDHALL PLACE, Feb. 24, 1866.

DEAR MR. ADAMS: I observe in *The Daily News* of yesterday certain remarks made at the Mansion House by Mr. Bancroft, the late American Minister, which I think it necessary to notice.

The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made some inquiries from Mr. Bancroft as to the reasons that induced Republican men in the United States to oppose the admission of Southern members to Congress. Mr. Bancroft replied that he was not aware that any such opposition existed. Mr. Bancroft, as I am informed, was not in the habit of reading the debates in Congress, and was not aware of the opposition which was made to the admission of Southern members to Congress.

Now, Mr. Bancroft, I am sure, will not deny that he was aware of the opposition which was made to the admission of Southern members to Congress, and that he was aware of the reasons which were given for that opposition. Mr. Bancroft, I am sure, will not deny that he was aware that the Republican party in the United States had declared that the Southern States had forfeited their rights as States by their rebellion, and that they could only be restored to their rights as States by the consent of Congress. Mr. Bancroft, I am sure, will not deny that he was aware that the Republican party in the United States had declared that the Southern States had forfeited their rights as States by their rebellion, and that they could only be restored to their rights as States by the consent of Congress.

THE KIND OF UNION WE FOUGHT FOR.

Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg Dedicating the Cemetery.

We give below one of our readers' favorite pieces, which we have frequently published, and which we think it would be well to commit to memory. It is the address delivered by Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery, November 19, 1863:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE KENTUCKY RIOT.

Appointment of a Commission—Removal of Governor Taylor.

The following is the order of General Sloane:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD,
Frankfort, Ky., May 7, 1926.

Pursuant to the order of General Sloane, a Commission is hereby appointed to investigate the recent disturbances in the city of Frankfort, Ky., and to report the facts relative thereto, and to recommend such action as may be deemed necessary. The Commission will meet at the Capitol Building in Frankfort, Ky., at 10 o'clock a. m., May 8, 1926, and will continue in session from day to day thereafter until its duties are completed.

The Commission is composed of the following officers:

Brig.-Gen. Frank L. Culbertson, U. S. Army, Retired, Chairman.
Col. Edward Hobson, Cadiz, Ky.
Col. Thomas Turner, Louisville, Ky.
Col. Robert Worth Bingham, Louisville, Ky.
Col. Arthur Peter, Lexington, Ky.

The Commission will have the power to call witnesses, administer oaths, and to do all things necessary to the proper performance of its duties.

All officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of Kentucky are directed to render to the Commission such assistance as may be required of them.

By order of the Governor:

HENRY HEYWOOD,
Adjutant General.

THE KENTUCKY RIOT.

Resignation of Governor—Removal of Capitol to Louisville.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 7.—Governor Edward J. Taylor resigned his office at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and Lieutenant Governor Flem D. Sampson was sworn in as Governor. Governor Taylor's resignation was accepted by Secretary of State Youtsey, who then issued a proclamation declaring the office of Governor vacant.

Governor Taylor's resignation was brought to the Capitol by Attorney-General Hobson, who had been in conference with the Governor at the Executive Mansion. Governor Taylor's resignation was written on a sheet of ordinary paper, and was addressed to Secretary of State Youtsey. It was in the following words:

"I hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of Kentucky, to take effect immediately.

"EDWARD J. TAYLOR."

Governor Taylor's resignation was accepted by Secretary of State Youtsey, who then issued a proclamation declaring the office of Governor vacant.

Governor Sampson, who was sworn in as Governor, is a native of Kentucky, and is 58 years old. He was born in Bath County, Ky., and was graduated from Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., in 1888. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and practiced law in Mount Sterling, Ky., for a number of years. He was elected to the Kentucky Senate in 1907, and served four years. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1923.

Governor Sampson issued a proclamation this afternoon removing the capital of Kentucky from Frankfort to Louisville. The proclamation was issued from the Governor's office in the Executive Building, and was signed by Governor Sampson and Secretary of State Youtsey.

The proclamation declares that the Governor has been informed that the Legislature is in session at Frankfort, and that the Governor has been informed that the Legislature is in session at Frankfort, and that the Governor has been informed that the Legislature is in session at Frankfort, and

COMMERCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, May 8, 1866.

Money continued unchanged in the afternoon at 7 per cent, and there is no change to note in its supply. Currency is still abundant and the market is well supplied with every description of good paper, which is readily discounted at 8 per cent per annum at the banks for first class names. Sterling exchange is still very quiet, and the market remains dull at 9 per cent premium for Bankers' and 9½ per cent premium for Commercial. Gold is still very firm, and the market remains nominally at 1½ per cent premium for buying and 1¼ per cent premium for selling. Bonds have been quiet and steady, and the market remains unchanged. Stocks are dull and heavy. Banks are sending currency to New York to maintain their balances.

The Gold Exchange Bank of this city to-day were as follows: Buying at 1½ per cent premium; selling at 1¼ per cent premium. Clearings, $1,000,000.

The following were the quotations of the Chicago Board of Brokers: Buying at 1½ per cent premium; selling at 1¼ per cent premium.

The following were the quotations of the Chicago Clearing House: Buying at 1½ per cent premium; selling at 1¼ per cent premium.

The following were the quotations of the Chicago Banks

THE NEWS.

Secretary of War Stanton has gone to Cincinnati to be present at the funeral of the General Terry whose wife was to have died in Washington on the 8th inst.

Internal revenue receipts yesterday were $1,000,000.

Details of the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to Salt Lake, and to secure to the Government the use of the same, are to be found in another column. The military commission for the trial of Major Terry, convened at Shelbyville on Tennessee, has adjourned.

Samuel J. Medill, convicted of having counterfeit money, with the intention of passing it, has been pardoned by the President, pardoned.

New York city is experiencing another attack of the cholera, the disease having appeared among the female portion of the population yesterday.

The impression gains ground in Washington that the President will veto the Colorado bill. It is understood that the veto message of the Nebraska bill will be received without much discussion.

Secretary McCulloch, while on a visit to Boston, was presented by his friends with a gold headed cane by Gov. Davis. Your conversation was of a very pleasant character.

The Postmaster General is perfecting a report upon the subject of connecting the extension of the system of the country with the Post Office Department, which will be submitted to the Senate special Committee in a few days.

An investigation is being made in the matter of the Pacific Railroad Bill. Reported to the committee of the House of Representatives. The committee have votes to keep their proceedings secret.

Large quantities of ice are reported in Lake Michigan, a heavy mass of it extending from Duluth to Chicago, and from the South St. Mary's to the greatest there, but with the fine weather now being experienced, it was thought that the obstruction would disappear within a few days.

The railroad between Urbana and Decatur, chartered several years since, will be constructed during the present season, and by special agreement the Pacific Railroad will be allowed to use the same. In Piatt County voted a railroad tax of $200,000; and Scott township, $70,000. In Champaign, $70,000. We learn from the Monticello Journal, that stock is being rapidly taken all along the line.

In the case of Chase vs. The Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad Company, on trial at Indianapolis, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000 damages. It is said the jury were divided, a portion contending for damages as high as $20,000, while others were for as little as $1,000. The final verdict was a compromise of the two extremes. A motion was made for a new trial.

The Adjutant General of Michigan has reported at length on his investigations into the matter of the connection in the United States service of small fry members of the militia and men of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh regiments. For the relief of these men, the Adjutant General recommends that, in view of all the circumstances connected with their case, a representation be made to the War Department, setting forth the efficient and meritorious conduct of the consolidated regiments, so mustered out of service, and asking the appointment of a commission to examine into the case, and, if not granted, that an application be made to Congress for sufficient action to enable the Governor to issue to the members of the regiments, upon return to the additional expense incurred by them in repelling their troops in their own State, over and above the pay and allowances of the Government on commutation of mileage and subsistence at the time of their discharge.

According to the Omaha *Republican* of the 5th, the steamer Doris left on the previous day for Fort Rice, having on board two Indian agents and a number of Sioux Indians, a company of soldiers, and a lot of corn for the storm. The Indians were the bearers of a special agent, J. Brazeau, who is to distribute the corn among the Indians. The Indians were the bearers of a special agent, J. Brazeau, who is to distribute the corn among the Indians. The Indians were in charge